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EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXVII

1. Along the Nipigon River, looking south from Nipigon. Palisades show at right, while at base of the mountain at extreme left is the bog shown in Fig. 3.

2. Looking north from north end of Ombabika Bay, L. Nipigon; a gentle glacial till slope covered with spruce-sphagnum muskeg, as shown in Fig. 4.

3. Spruce-sphagnum muskeg southeast of Nipigon. *S. capillaceum* forms most of this floor in a deep bed (*No. 2269*).

4. Spruce-sphagnum muskeg north of Ombabika Bay, L. Nipigon. Contains *Sphagnum magellanicum* and *S. Girgensohnii*, most of the floor being covered with *S. capillaceum* above which rise mounds of *S. Wulfianum*.

5. Locomotive Island, Ombabika Bay, north end of L. Nipigon. Angular blocks of Keewenawan diabase supporting thin stunted forest of black spruce. Most talus slopes in Nipigon region are of this character.

(Photographs by O. E. and Grace K. Jennings)

ELLEN HUTCHINS—A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

W. H. PEARSON.

Professor Evans having dedicated a new hepatic, *Herberta Hutchinsiae*, to the memory of Miss Hutchins, a short sketch of her life and work may not be unacceptable to the readers of the BRYOLOGIST There have been many women who have distinguished themselves in the realm of science, and amongst those of the early part of the last century in the domain of botany stands preeminently the name of Miss Hutchins. Robert Brown, one of the greatest of British botanists, established the genus *Hutchinsia* in her honor; Sir Joseph Paxton, in referring to the genus, says, "in compliment to Miss Hutchins, an accomplished Irish cryptogamist." *Hutchinsia petrea* is one of our early flowering cruciferous plants, found in limestone districts, and I always feel a thrill of pleasure when I see it on wall or rocks in some of our picturesque valleys in Derbyshire and Wales. Miss Hutchins was the first to find the rare and beautiful hepatic, *Jubula Hutchinsiae*, which Sir William Jackson Hooker named after the discoverer.

Readers of Professor Evans's severely scientific description of *Herberta Hutchinsiae* would scarcely imagine that such an apparently dry subject could conjure up remembrances which stir the blood, but I treasure as one of my most valued possessions a microscopic slide of *Scapania purpurascens*, given me to mount nearly forty years ago by Dr. Carrington, from specimens collected by Miss Hutchins. It is still a beautiful object, having retained its color for over one hundred years.

In a valuable contribution to the "Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy" for 1915, by Canon Lett, on a "Census Report on the Mosses of Ireland," a chronological list of Irish muscologists is given, Miss Hutchins having the place of honor so far as length of description is concerned, and I cannot do better than give the Canon's account of her life and work, with the hope that it may encourage other women to study this delightful field of botany:

"Miss Ellen Hutchins, daughter of Thomas Hutchins, was born in 1785 at Ballylickey, between Bantry and Glengarriff, in the County of Cork, and died in 1815, and was buried in Bantry churchyard. She was educated in Dublin, and when her school time was ended, her health was found to be unsatisfactory. Dr. Whitley Stokes, a friend of her family, who was consulted about the case, recommended her being left in his care. It was so arranged, and she soon recovered. When finally leaving for home, Dr. Stokes advised her to live in the open air as much as possible, and to this end to take up the study of some branch of natural history, by preference that of botany, which was his own specialty, and he offered to lend her books into which she had been dipping whilst in his house, where also she had become acquainted with Mr. Mackay, of Glasnevin Gardens, and Mr. Dawson Turner, of Yarmouth. This would provide exercise and fresh air and quiet occupation while indoors.

"She became an ardent student of mosses, hepatics, lichens, and algae, which abounded on the hills, in the glens, or in the sea, around Bantry and Glengarriff. She discovered many rare species of all these in the neighborhood near her home, and made many drawings for Turner's 'Fuci.'

"A trait in her character was her natural modesty, which was so great that for some time she objected to her name being published as the collector of the rare plants she had found.

"Sir James Smith wrote of her that 'she could find almost anything.' Turner, in the conclusion of his 'Fuci' (1819), laments her untimely death at the early age of 30 years, and says by it he has been deprived of a most able assistant, and botany had lost a votary as indefatigable as she was acute, and as successful as she was indefatigable. Sir William J. Hooker, in 'Muscologia Britannica' (1827), acknowledges assistance received from Miss Hutchins in the preparation of that work.

"David Moore writes in the introduction to his 'Synopsis of the Mosses of Ireland,' Proceedings of Royal Academy (1872), that William Wilson notices in his 'Bryologia Britannica' some species of mosses which were not included by Dr. Taylor in Part 2 of Mackay's 'Flora Hibernica,' but which Wilson had found when examining the herbaria of Dawson Turner and Sir William J. Hooker, to whom these plants had been sent by the late Miss Hutchins, of Bantry, 'whose name is well known to all cryptogamic botanists, both here and abroad.' To form some idea of her great success amongst the Hepaticae, we have only to consult the pages of Hooker's 'Jungermanniae,' where her name is more or less connected with nearly every rare species contained in that grand work."

In the Journal of Botany, February, 1912, page 63, under the title, "Eighteenth Century Women Botanists," is reprinted from a little-known work, "Primitiae Florae Essequeboensis," of G. F. W. Meyer, published in 1818, page 199, a tribute to the botanical work of Miss Hutchins. She is described as having lately died at "Bontajae," in Ireland, which is no doubt intended for Bantry. Allusion is made to the hepatic, *Jungermannia* (*Frullania*) *Hutchinsiae*, as having been named after her; mention is made of her fervent love of the study of cryptogamic botany, notwithstanding all its difficulties, and of her having found many plants new to English botany. The remarkable collection of plants which she had made, together with a large number of beautiful drawings and notes on the plants, passed into the possession of Dawson Turner, and are now in safe keeping at Kew. Taylor, in Mackay's "Flora Hibernica," gives Miss Hutchins as the collector of eleven rare mosses in Ireland. In Braithwaite's "British Moss Flora" are several records of mosses collected by Miss Hutchins at "Belfast" and in the "North of Ireland," in the year 1801.

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

FURTHER NOTES ON JAGERINOPSIS, BROTH.

E. G. BRITTON

Through the kindness of M. I. Theriot, we have received a specimen of *Jagerinopsis scariosa* (Lor.) Broth., named by Brotherus, and collected by Don Jimenez at Alajuela, Costa Rica, in January, 1910. In a letter dated August 28, M. Theriot states that, judging from the figures in the BRYOLOGIST[1], *J. scariosa* differs from *J. squarrosa* in having its leaves less spreading, the veins more often double (though occasionally a leaf has a simple vein), the cells more lax at the summit of the leaves; but the sum total of these characters is very slight. The specimens that he sends bear out these statements, but it may be added that the plants are coarser and larger, resembling much more closely *J. brasiliense* (Mitt.) Broth.; the leaves are larger and broader than in *J. squarrosa* E. G. B., much more glossy, and the apical cells longer and narrower and much less porose. The alar cells are very similar in both these species and are less thickened and not yellow in color as they are in *J. Brasiliense* and *J. Ulei* (C. M.) Broth. The costa seems to be variable in all of them. It must be remembered that no fruit has been found on any of these species except *J. Ulei*, as far as we are aware, and it is possible that fruiting plants may show other differences than those at present known. According to Brotherus,[2] *J. Ulei* has a very peculiar peristome, with short lanceolate thickened teeth, varying in length, and having irregular projections on each joint. The capsules are borne on short stalks from lateral buds above the middle of the stems, and the perichaetial leaves are longer and narrower, with more acuminate points. We hope the fruit of *J. squarrosa* may soon be found either in Florida or in Cuba.

N. Y. BOTANICAL GARDEN, OCTOBER 2, 1918.

"CHATUBINSKIA" A FURTHER CORRECTION

H. N. DIXON

"Chatubinskia, *Rehmann.*" A still further correction is necessary in regard to this. The name is cited in a *Kew Bulletin* note from T. R. Sim's "Handbook of the Bryophyta of South Africa," where the name is given as above. But the name should properly be **"Chalubinskia."** It is given in honor of Prof. Tytus Chalubinskia, of Warsaw, author of "Grimmiae Tatrenses" (War-

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[1] **21:** 49, Plate 24.

[2] Engl. & Prantl. Pflfam. fasc. 224, p. 790, fig. 591.